

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

justice of the peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100, to be paid to the use of said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 days or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person, other than the attending physician or trained nurse, who shall enter or leave any quarantined premises without having secured permission from the health authorities, or who shall violate any of the quarantine restrictions imposed by this act, or by the rules and regulations of the health authorities of any city, borough, or township of the first class, or the rules and regulations of the State department of health; or who shall interefere with a health officer or any other duly qualified agent of the State department of health, or of any local board or department of health, in the discharge of his official duties in the placarding, quarantining, disinfecting, or releasing from quarantine of any premises, or in the investigation of any alleged case of a quarantinable disease, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, to be paid to the use of the said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any physician, undertaker, teacher of a public school, principal of a school, superintendent of a Sunday school, sexton, janitor, parent, or guardian, or any other person or persons who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with, or who shall violate, any of the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offense, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any magistrate or justice of the peace of the county wherein said offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$100, to be paid to the use of said county, and costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than 10 or more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 27. Section 1 (except the enacting clause thereof) and sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more effectual protection of the public health in the several municipalities of this Commonwealth," approved June 18, 1895, and the act of May 14, A. D. 1909, entitled "An act to safeguard human life and health throughout the Commonwealth, by providing regulations for the control of certain communicable diseases and the prevention of infection therefrom, and prescribing penalties for violation of said regulations," and all other acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## Public Eating Places—Diseased Employees—Utensils—Common Towels and Common Drinking Cups. (Act 281, May 28, 1915.)

Section 1. That no person or persons, firm, corporation, or common carrier operating or conducting any hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place in this Commonwealth shall hereafter employ or keep in their employ, in the capacity of cook, waiter, chambermaid, kitchen help, or other house servant, any person or persons who is or are suffering from trachoma, active tuberculosis of the lungs, open skin tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, open external cancer, or barber's itch; and all persons so employed who, at the time of the passage of this act, are suffering from any of the said diseases shall at once be excluded from such employment in such hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place.

SEC. 2. If any person or persons, firm, corporation, or common carrier operating or conducting a hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place shall institute and maintain a medical inspection for their cooks, waiters, chambermaids, kitchen help, and other house servants at intervals of at least twice a year for the purpose of excluding from such employment persons found to be suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of this act, and shall thereupon promptly exclude from such employment any person or persons found to be so suffering, they shall be considered as complying with the provisions of section 1 of this act, unless (1) any person or persons employed in any such capacity after the pasage of this act shall have been suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of this act at the time when they were so employed; or unless (2) the diseased condition of such employee suffering with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of this act is manifest in the interim between such inspections; or unless (3) notice of the diseased condition of any such employee suffering from any of the diseases mentioned in section 1 of this act has been served, in writing, upon the owner, operator, or manager of any such hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place by a physician or by the health authorities.

Sec. 3. That no person or persons, firm, or corporation operating or conducting any hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place in this Commonwealth shall keep in their employ in any of the several capacities mentioned in section 1 of this act any person who is a carrier of typhoid fever, after notice that any person so employed by them is a carrier of typhoid fever has been served, in writing, upon the owner, operator, or manager of any such hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place by a physician or the health authorities.

Sec. 4. That no person or persons, firm, or corporation operating or conducting any hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place in this Commonwealth shall furnish to their patrons or customers any dish or other receptacle or utensil used in eating or drinking which has not been thoroughly cleansed since it was used by another individual.

Sec. 5. That no person or persons, firm, or corporation operating or conducting any hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place, and having and maintaining in connection therewith any wash room for public use or for the use of their patrons or customers, shall furnish in such wash room any towel, unless such towel be laundered or discarded after each individual use.

Sec. 6. That no person or persons, firm, or corporation operating or conducting any hotel, restaurant, dining car, or other public eating place shall furnish or keep in or about such establishment at any drinking fountain or public drinking place to which the public or their customers or patrons have access any common drinking vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this section shall not preclude the use of vessels which are cleansed by washing with hot water and soap or are disinfected or destroyed after each individual use.

Sec. 7. That any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before any justice of the peace or alderman in the county in which the offense was committed, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$100, to be paid to said county, and the costs of prosecution, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.